31: Hofmann--603-604 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 634, 669, 697, 177.63 Japanese
636.63

In the house of the governor, Count Sakuma... I had the opportunity to meet the chief magistrates of the various provinces. Among these there was not one who did not speak either English or German. All of them had been sent to Europe by the government of Formosa to complete their studies there. In every respect, the achievements of the Japanese colonial administration are most impressive, and they become even more so if one takes into consideration the conditions under which the Japanese first took over the administration of the island. In 1895 there was complete anarchy among the Chinese elements of the population. There were organized bands of guerilla soldiers in all the regions that were accessible to foreigners, so that before the administration could proceed to the task of suppressing the Malayans in the mountain regions, [604] it was necessary to break the resistance of the Chinese. I saw some of the leaders of these guerilla bands, who had not been condemmed to capital punishment, in the large reformatory in the capital. There the prisoners were engaged in occupations such as cabinet making, in which they showed a great deal of skill and understanding.

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695 duct of the trial was contrary to law, the procurator of the supreme court may file an extraordinary appeal in the supreme court.

674 It should be noted that the number of criminal cases is on the increase. The number reported in 1952-53 far exceeded the number reported under Japanese rule. One writer attributed the increase in the number of criminal cases on Formosa to the mitigation of punishments under the Chinese law and the relaxation of police control.[7] Of course the enormous growth of population is an important contributory cause of the increase in the number of violations. It is generally conceded that the Chinese Criminal Code is impartially administered and leniently interpreted.

697 There are eleven penitentiaries and twelve detention houses in Formosa. Juveniles are confined in the penitentiary at Hsinchu. There have been attempts to improve the facilities and the administration of the prisons in recent years. Wardens appointed to the prison must have had a high school education. The inmates are required to attend citizenship classes for two hours a day. In the workshops they are taught a variety of trades which will fit them for work outside the prison. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds derived from their work is paid to the prisoners in exchange for their labor. The prisoners have opportunity for daily exercise and undergo physical examinations at regular intervals. Each prison has

7. Lih-wu Han, Taiwan Today, Taipei, 1952, p. 47.

697 an infirmary. Efforts have been successful in preventing epidemics and infectious diseases among the prisoners.

697 165 The number of deaths[8] in prisons and detention houses has been progressively reduced during the past five years although the number of inmates has remained more or less constant. The following table attests to the improved conditions in Formosan prisons.

DEATH RATE IN FORMOSAN PRISONS */

At End of Year	Number of Inmates In Prisons	Number of Inmates In Detention Homes	Total No. of Deaths During the Year
1949	2,909	1,691	70
1950	2,619	1,209	23
1951	3,667	2,043	19
1952	2,906	1,954	13
1953	3,021	2,346	8
1954	—	—	—

*/ Yearbook of the Republic of China, 1953, 1954.

II. THE POLICE SYSTEM

625 635 The Ministry of Interior of the Executive Yuan exercises general supervision over the

8. In 1946 there were 863 deaths caused by epidemics in Formosan prisons. The number of deaths in prison in 1947 was 222 and in 1948, 156.